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Volume XXI

Number 8

My



Winning the West

Irrigation by electrically driven pumps has made hundreds of thousands of acres of desert land in the Intermountain West blossom like the rose.

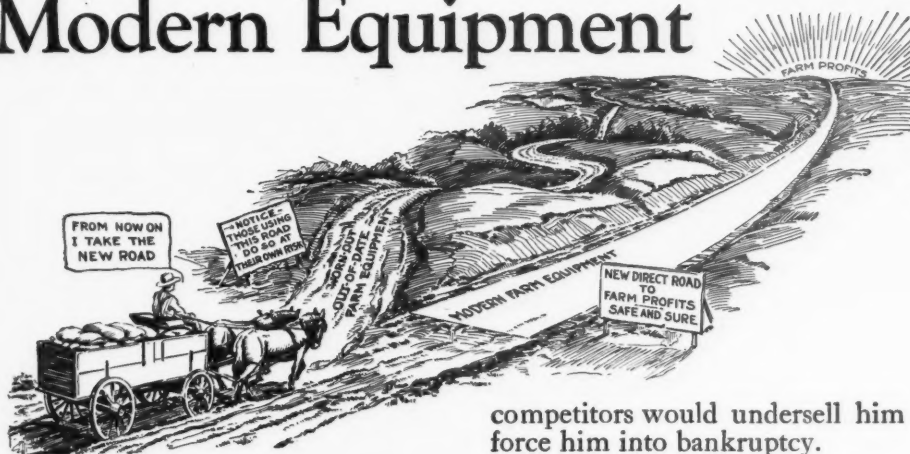


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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Every Farm Needs Some Modern Equipment



THE continued use of worn-out and out-of-date equipment is costing the farmers of the United States millions of dollars annually. Carefully prepared statistics show that many farmers are paying, over and over again, for improved equipment they do not own. The United States Department of Agriculture says that over-repaired, inefficient machines and implements are losing their owners more than the cost of new tools, through scant yield and loss of labor and time in preparing seed beds, planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crops.

The wise American *manufacturer* does not hesitate to replace equipment the moment such equipment is out of date. He must keep his costs down with the others, or lower, and his production up with the others, or higher. If he did not modernize his plant, his

competitors would undersell him and force him into bankruptcy.

The *farmer* should think in exactly such terms regarding his food-factory and his equipment. He should check over his farming investment and drop every old method and every old machine as soon as he has evidence that he could save or make more money with a newer method or an improved machine. He should learn, as every successful manufacturer has learned, that *the value of a piece of equipment should never be measured by its price but by what it will do for him—by what it will earn and save and make.*

Help the Farm to Earn More

Greater profit on the farm can be made possible through careful planning and management, diversification, seed testing, fertilization, saving of labor and time, and increased yield. *Farm equipment is the big factor concerned in each of these details. It made agriculture great; it will make agriculture still greater.*

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Chicago, U. S. A.



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By Samuel N. Spring. Professor Spring is a graduate of Yale University, where he received his B.S. degree in 1898 and an M. F. in 1903, and is now teaching silviculture in the forestry department. Because of his long service as Chief of the Office of Reforestation Work in the United States Forest Service and his subsequent experience as State Forester of Connecticut, he is particularly qualified to advise in matters where reforestation of waste or idle lands is being considered. The article is non-technical and will bear careful reading.

The Home Garden in Prose and Verse..... 230

By Bob Adams. Mr. Adams is an extension professor in vegetable gardening whose lectures, given in odd mixtures of prose and verse, never fail to attract an attentive audience wherever he goes. He is the author of two volumes of whimsical verse published under the name of Rude Rural Rimes, selections from which are syndicated in over one hundred country weeklies in the United States and Canada. This article will well repay the time spent in reading it.

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By R. W. Bartlett. This is the second instalment

of Mr. Bartlett's article, setting forth the necessity for the insurance of farm buildings with a cooperative farm fire insurance company. The organization and work of such companies were discussed in detail in the first instalment of the article. The present discussion answers the question "Why insure at all" with a striking example of what actually happened to one farmer who failed to take the precaution of having his buildings insured to their full value, when the fire caught him.

Color Combinations for Everyone's Clothes..... 234

F. Beatrice Hunter, the author of this article, is a graduate of Columbia University and while there taught in the New York City public schools. She has also taught at Iowa State College and the University of Chicago. Since coming to Cornell in 1918 she has been actively engaged in work in costume design and is an authority in matters pertaining to dress.

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"Friends"

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

MAY, 1924

Number 8

A Living Bank Account

By Samuel N. Spring

Woodlot + 2

BACK in New England a half a century ago farmers' boys used to grub little pines out of the pastures so that the land might not be overgrown and grazing of cattle prevented. Little backs ached many a time and maybe these boys wondered why Dad didn't let the trees live any way on the poor old pasture. Many of these poor hill farms did go back into forest to which they were best suited and today we find small thriving industries, box board mills, pail factories and match factories that get continuous supplies from second growth pine lots.

These lots are like a bank account or a maturing insurance policy now to the owners and all are a gift of nature. The whole region is prosperous and it is the forest that makes it prosperous and promises under wise management to keep it so.

At present forest planting is popular and is being given great emphasis in extension work among farmers and others. Demonstration areas are being planted each spring on farms in the various counties of New York State; school children are setting out forests; boy scouts are planting trees.

It looks as if here a broad foundation was purposely being laid for future wood using industries just such as sprang up in Massachusetts and New Hampshire to utilize Nature's bounty of second growth pine. Furthermore, once started on lands not useful for agriculture, the forests can be maintained perpetually to furnish useful materials for local industries.

ing will pay. I received a new slant on this matter reing ill pay. I received a new slant on this matter recently from a friend of mine. He had completed the logging of a scrubby, open lot of pasture pine. They call them "cabbage" pines or "ladder" pines because the trees in their isolated position have branches growing on them to the ground. Some were a foot or more at the butt and tapered rapidly to a few inches at the top of the log. He said, "Why, one could scarcely put a finger anywhere on the boards that were sawed out of these trees that one didn't touch a knot." "How much did you make?" I asked him. "It was only a small lot,"

he said smilingly, "but I got a clear return of \$500 on that poor stuff." "Whew," I thought, "What if that lot had been a planted forest of tall, clean pines occupying every foot of space fully!" After all it is not a matter of guess work because forests have been planted in the east, grown and cut at a known profit.

Like any other farm project, forest planting should receive thoughtful attention and study.

One must learn a great deal about the soil in respect to depth, moisture and other qualities, about the amount of competing vegetation, about everything that is going to help or hinder the young trees when set out. Not every place is plantable. Just as in agriculture, too, some soils give good growth



A well-managed stand of white pine is an excellent investment of time and labor and capital

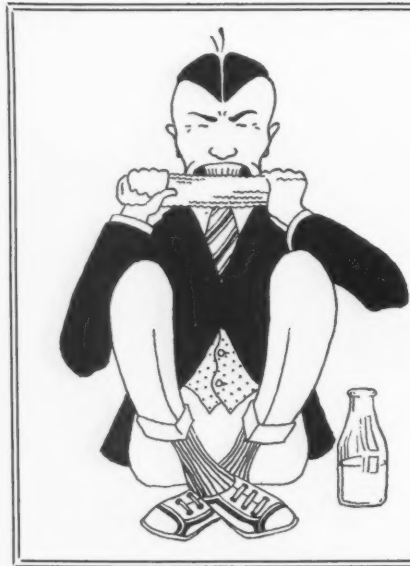
and some very dry sandy ones produce much less.

One must be careful in choice of trees, in deciding the spacing and must be willing to protect from fire and tend these plantations. Planting trees is not difficult, but it should be well and efficiently done, keeping the roots moist during the work and setting the trees firmly in place. Costs must be kept low but not to the detriment of good work.

I am as much opposed to irrational enthusiasm for reforestation as I am for dyed-in-the-wool conservatism in the matter. Most of us are inclined to improve the things with which we are concerned. A land owner should consider all parts of his property and idle parts should be set to work. It can be done gradually, year by year and the investment is worth while for the owner as well as for the prosperity of the region in the future.

"How about planting Christmas trees?" Some one is likely to ask. Fine, I should say, and one can combine forest planting with that. Plant 3 ft. x 3 ft. instead of 6 ft. x 6 ft. and then thin the trees out after 6 to 8 years. The Christmas tree business if the owner's land is near a market would pay for the initial forest investment and bring an early profit.

Get the buyer to come to you direct, maybe advertise "Come and pick out your own Christmas tree." I'd like to do that and the children would be happy too.



The Spring Garden in Prose and Verse

By

Bob Adams

HAVE you a little seed catalog in your home? Seed catalogs are the first signs of spring. Every gardener should have several. He need not believe all that is in them, but they stimulate the imagination.

The seedsman is an optimist and loves the brighter side, I wist. He does not show in colored plate the wooly worms that lie in wait. No dark brown spots like mine are seen on his prolific greenpod bean. His pictured beets and peas and chard were never grown in my backyard. My radishes are not so red, my punkins not so widely spread; my lettuces refuse to head. And yet for planting all agog, I love that yearly catalog. I hail with joy each harmless fable and plant new squashes for my table. Yea, though my cukes be bitter things, my cabbage full of worms, by jings, and all my snap beans full of strings, still to my heart the brown earth calls, and all her summers, springs, and falls, shall find my legs in overalls, shall find me spading loam and sand with seven blisters on each hand.

A seed catalog produces the same effect upon me that Whittier felt when his uncle talked by the fire

"Till, warming with the tales he told,
Forgotten was the outside cold,
The bitter wind unheeded blew,
From ripening corn the pigeons flew,
The partridge drummed in the woods, the mink
Went fishing down the river-brink.
In fields with bean or clover gay,
The woodchuck, like a hermit gray,
Peered from the doorway of his cell."

I am sorry for any man or woman or child who does not feel in spring something of the garden urge, who does not wish to speed the parting winter so that planting time may come.

Spring is the time to sharpen up the steel hoes, rub up the rakes and oil up the wheel-hoes. I want to garden when I see the neighbors, digging in the dirt and singing at their labors, old blue jeans and straw hat thatches loosening the loam in old potato patches. I can kick a spade in spite of my bunions, I'll raise some beets, I'll raise some onions. I can work a hoe in spite of my blisters, in among the corn and the pole bean twisters. I'll make a dollar if I make a nickel, coaxing along a cucumber pickle. Stirring up the soil is good for rheu-

matics, good for your liver, your lights and lymphatics. Even supposing that every crop fails you, still the old garden is good for what ails you.

There is one garden job, however, that need not wait for open weather, the starting of tomato and cabbage plants indoors. I would not advise every one to attempt it. I do not do it myself, I buy my plants, if I cannot get some one to give them to me. Those who have a warm room and a sunny window, however, with no escaping coal gas in the air, may raise better plants than they can commonly buy. A common mistake is too heavy fertilizing of the seed-box soil. A good garden soil, preferably rather light, is satisfactory and no manure or fertilizer should be used. Fertilizers tend to cause too rapid and too sappy a growth. The soil should be wet thoroughly when watered and then left until it really needs watering again. Constant sprinkling of the surface is unwise. Tomato seeds are sown eight or ten weeks and cabbage seed six or eight weeks before time to set plants in the field.

Some attention to the early starting of these plants is desirable because both cabbage and tomato are star performers on the vitamin stage. Cabbage is especially good in this respect when eaten raw. If cooked it should be boiled briefly, twenty minutes or so. If you cannot cook a cabbage in half an hour get another cabbage. Red color is a danger signal in boiled cabbage, warning of chemical changes that make the vegetable hard to digest. Short-cooked cabbage comes to table white or greenish. The old gentleman who said he didn't eat cabbage because raw, he couldn't chew it and cooked, he couldn't digest it, might eat it readily if, in the one case, it were run through a meat grinder, or if, in the other case, it were taken off the stove soon enough.

The tomato though commonly considered a vegetable, is really a fruit, the best fruit grown in our climate. Only the citrous fruits rival it.

The classic orange with its flowers perfumes the air in southern bowers and hangs a halo on the bride which frequently is justified. But I choose rural themes like Cato and sing the Bonny Best tomato. I bless the orange on its journey from Florida or Californy. No word of mine shall do it dirt, although it's very apt to squirt, both in my eye and on my shirt. But we whose wallets are not weighty should stick to fresh and canned

tomato, and suck its juicy vitamins till they run down our double chins.

It is worth while to plan the garden somewhat before planting time and even to make a map showing the proposed location of each crop and the number of rows of each vegetable. Most people do not do this. They plant

by guess and by gorry, and sometimes wish later that they had been more thoughtful. The new bulletin, Extension Bulletin 74, will give you some suggestions for determining what vegetables to plant and some "guess - timates" as to the garden space required to supply one person for one year. The bulletin should be available from the College by the time this is in print.



I am glad to take this opportunity of advertising it although it contains a few of my rhymes which somehow got by the censor.

Some people are very particular to have garden rows run north and south, thus getting morning sun on one side and afternoon sun on the other. Others who plant north or south, east or west, or cater-cornered seem to have equally good results, but it would be doubtful policy to plant low-growing crops on the north side of the corn. Perennials like asparagus, rhubarb and winter onions should be on one side of the plot so that the plowman will not be tempted to use strong language in trying to pull around them. A strip next to the perennials may well be planted to crops that are on the ground the whole season—parsnips, salsify and chard for instance. An area where early crops may be planted side by side gives an opportunity to clear up some space for a succession crop later. Some early crops that may be grouped thus are peas, radishes, lettuce, early carrots, early beets and onion sets. If these are in scattered rows, it is not so easy to replant the ground after they are off. Next may come a strip of bush beans and perhaps early cabbage. Last of all, segregated on one side, should be the tall growing crops like corn and pole beans and all ambitious vines like squashes and melons which tend to overrun other crops. Tomatoes should be in this section and New Zealand spinach. The latter crop is rapidly making a place for itself in home gardens.

Leaf vegetables are more valuable in the diet than any others. They not only contain vitamins but iron also; the darker the leaf, in general, the more iron. Spinach is especially rich in iron. The little boy said, "What's this, Ma, spinach again today. We had spinach yesterday and spinach the day before and I am so full of iron now I daresn't go by a junk shop." We have many available leaf vegetables in spring and fall, but the hot weather supply is not so abundant. There is chard of course. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that cauliflower is a cabbage with a college education. Chard is a beet with a special sort of vocational education so that it makes large leaves but no edible root. It thrives in hot weather. Lest we tire of chard only, we may have also New Zealand

spinach, not a true spinach and not readily going to seed in hot weather. The ends of the branches are boiled with leaves attached and the plant left to produce more greens. Seeds should not be planted too early, about corn-planting time is right, and they should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before they are planted. Plenty of space should be allowed between rows and between plants, as they spread widely. Home gardens should have plenty of leaf vegetables and they should be eaten frequently.

Come, let us fill our garden beds with lettuce, chard, and cabbage heads. For all green leaves, beneath their skins, are full of iron and vitamins.

A deep working of the soil is desirable in home gardens, at least ten inches unless the surface soil is too shallow. In that case plowing or spading should be deepened gradually, about an inch a year. English gardeners work the soil deeply. They speak of the depth to which a spade may be forced into the earth as a "spit," doubtless referring to the way they treat the handle of the spade. They often work and fertilize soil two, or even three spits deep, by a system of trenching which mixes plant material with the subsoil but ends with the surface soil still on top. Americans will not be likely to adopt this method. It is laborious, and we like to save time in this country even if we waste it after we get it saved. We should try, however, to have the garden plowed as deeply as possible.

While Cornell countrymen are preparing gardens this spring it is to be hoped that both they and their consorts, the Cornell countrywomen, are learning more of the vitamin theory and other modern diet doctrines. The School of Home Economics suggests a minimum standard for each of us of two servings of vegetables daily, besides potatoes, and two servings of fruit, one of which should be a fresh fruit or canned tomatoes.

The poultry department in the directions for raising chicks which were sent out this spring advises mixing canned tomatoes with the mash. A man in a nearby county is said to have used his wife's whole supply in this way. (The moral is obvious.) It does beat the dickens how much more careful some folks are of their live stock than they are of their own.

I begin to take these things pretty seriously myself. A



greater proportion of fruits and vegetables in the diet tends to keep us slim. Being somewhat sway-backed, I am concerned about what one of the home economic ladies delicately calls my silhouette. As I travel here and there about the State, where the lunch counter chefs have never heard of vitamins, I have formed the habit of carrying oranges in my battered old suitcase. I sometimes go into a grocery for a head of lettuce and, seeking some more or less se-

cluded spot, I chew it up like a rabbit. Like Hashimura Togo, "I hope that you are the same."



Fire insurance
AA

Insurance, Fire

Cooperative Fire Insurance for Farmers

Part II

By R. W. Bartlett

BILL JONES is a good-natured New York state farmer who has a wife, three sons, and two daughters, a combination worthy of a Teddy Roosevelt prize. He depends upon his farm to support himself and his family. In the course of almost every conversation, Bill will remark casually enough, but with a tone just chuck full of pride, that his son Jack is now taking a course at Cornell. A little later Bill lets it slip out that Jack won a prize for getting the most points in a judging contest at the last poultry show. "And," Bill will add, "young Bill is going to enter Cornell next year, and before I get thru, I hope to send the other boy and the two girls to college. His pride is in his family, and tho he has only an old Ford, and his holidays are confined largely to Sundays after the chores are done, he wouldn't change places with the richest oil king in the world.

The morning of July 22, 1923, Bill was working in the hayfield when he noticed that the sun was overcast. Instinctively he glanced toward the farm buildings. A pall of smoke hung over the barn. Racing around the corner of the barn, he saw that it was the house that was on fire. The roof was a mass of flames; his wife was hurrying helplessly about trying to save some of her keepsakes; the little girls stared horror stricken; the boys had run to the telephone to arouse the neighborhood and get help. Altho Bill and the neighbors formed bucket lines from the watering trough to the end of the barn nearest the house it was not long before the barn also was on fire. When the chemical extinguisher arrived from the nearby village it was too late to save either the house or the barn.

The local paper described the fire and expressed the sympathy of the community to Bill and his family. Bill appreciated the sympathy, but he could not forget the \$5,000 loss covered by only \$2,000 in insurance. What hit Bill the hardest as he gazed upon the heap of smouldering cinders, the blackened brick foundation, and the few pieces of twisted iron where his buildings had stood, was that Jack could not go back to college, and that all of young Bill's hopes of being a college man had disappeared with the sparks in the burning buildings.

One frequently hears of others, but are slow to apply such lessons to themselves. After a farmer has come in at night, washed up, taken off his shoes, and settled himself in a comfortable lounging chair with his feet propped

up in another, he reads in his weekly paper the account of Bill Jones' fire, and expresses his sympathy for Bill thru his wife. Rarely, however, does he realize just what this loss means to Bill, or would have meant to himself.

Every farmer should try to put himself in Bill's shoes, and decide what he can do to minimize the possibility of such a loss. Every farmer can and should have his farm buildings fully insured, and the farmer-owned insurance company is the logical organization from which to obtain this insurance.

The following discussion points out a few of the causes of fire losses, reasons why farmer-owned companies operate economically and efficiently, and some of the factors fundamental to the success of these companies.

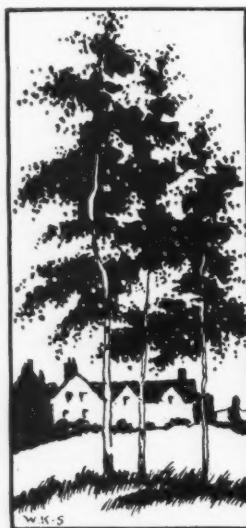
Present Fire Losses Are Too High

Many farmers have been wondering with good reason why annual assessments for fire insurance in the past two or three years have been so much higher than formerly. The reason is that fire losses at the present time are too high. Fire losses are not only too high in farmer-owned companies, but also in other types of fire insurance companies. One stock company has been paying two dollars for losses for every dollar received from farm insurance during the past two years. Some cooperative advance-

premium companies have been paying over one dollar and forty cents for each dollar received from premiums on their farm insurance. In both of these types of companies, premiums received from village and city risks have been helping to pay losses on farm property. Losses in farmer-owned companies in 1922 were higher than they have been at any time during the past thirteen years, and are 20% higher than the average for this period.

Knowing that losses are high at the present time, the first question that comes to a farmer's mind is "why are present losses high?" There seem to be two factors which bear a close relation to high fire losses and help to answer this question.

The first factor is shown in the direct relation between low land values and heavy fire losses. Losses of companies situated in counties having low land values average much higher than those in counties having high land values. This means that a farmer's annual assessment in Hamilton or Steuben county is ordinarily higher than it would be if he were located in Orleans or Wayne.



The regions which have low land values are in general less prosperous than regions which have higher land values. The land values in these poorer regions are not only low, but in general are declining, as there is much land therein which it is difficult to farm at a profit.

TABLE 2

Comparison of Losses in 62 County Assessment Companies, 1910-1922, with County Valuations of Farm Land

No. of companies	Value per acre	Average annual cost per \$1000 insurance
8	\$102 and over	\$1.95
13	\$73—\$102	\$2.04
26	\$43—\$72	\$2.24
15	\$26—\$42	\$2.68

Th second factor is the relation of fire losses and low prices received for farm products. The fire losses of the farmer-owned companies in 1919 and 1920 averaged only \$2.01 per \$1,000 insurance. In 1921 and 1922, losses from these same companies averaged \$2.50 per \$1,000 insurance. The prices for farm products were relatively high during the first two years, and were relatively low during the past two years. In other words fire losses go up when prices received for farm products go down. This does not necessarily mean that farmers burn their buildings when prices of farm products are low. Probably the greatest reason is that property owners are more careless and negligent in reducing fire hazards in periods of low prices. When a farmer isn't making much money, or is having a hard time to make both ends meet, he often becomes discouraged, and is less likely to keep his chimneys in good shape, to keep refuse cleaned up, or to take care that his lantern does not fall over.

The problem which faces nearly every fire insurance company at the present time is "how can fire losses be reduced?" Fire losses are too high. Managements can help to reduce these by rejecting bad moral hazards among present policyholders, by reducing valuations of property where they are too high, and by enforcing a more rigid inspection of risks. But in final analysis responsibility rests upon each individual farmer. Every farmer knows, if he is willing to face the question squarely, that there is no way of "passing the buck," and that it is absolutely up to him personally to take every precaution to minimize his own fire hazard.

Why Insurance in Farmer Owned Companies Is Cheaper

A statement has been previously made that the cost of insurance in a farmer-owned fire insurance company was not over 50 per cent of the average rates of other types of companies during the same period. A farmer who is a policyholder in one of these companies or expects to become one, may naturally wonder why costs are so much lower. The principal reasons are that expenses of running the business are very low and that fire losses average much lower than in other types of companies.

The greatest saving in management costs is effected thru voluntary con-

tributions by the farmers. No agents are required to solicit business. As stated previously, the annual management expense of farmer-owned insurance companies in New York state from 1910 to 1922 averaged \$0.42 per \$1,000 insurance while the annual salaries and commissions of other types of insurance companies in the state averaged \$1.56 or over per \$1,000 insurance. The difference of \$1.14 per \$1,000 represents largely the saving effected by these farmer-owned companies in not having to solicit the business nor having to pay large sums for managerial or clerical salaries. This voluntary contribution of insurance by the farmers is one of the best examples of how real savings can be effected when farmers work together.

Fire losses are lower in farmer-owned companies as risks are more selected, and the risk from dishonest losses is less than in other types of companies. Fire losses in farmer-owned companies during the period 1910 to 1922 averaged \$2.29 per \$1,000 insurance while those of other types companies averaged approximately \$3.15 per \$1,000 insurance for the same period. This saving of \$0.86 is further evidence that farmers can operate their own insurance business economically and efficiently.

Individuals in a community are usually acquainted with the other policyholders in that community. If thru a change in property values or for some other reason, an unscrupulous member becomes overinsured, his acquaintance with the other policyholders would deter him from occasioning a dishonest loss. He would know that thereafter his community would be an undesirable place for him to live if such a loss occurred, even tho no direct evidence could be brought against him. In a stock company, whose main office was far away, such a person would not be deterred from occasioning such a loss.

In these farmer-owned companies there is no temptation to avoid the payment of losses because of technicalities. The companies are organized entirely for the benefit of their members. When there is any question as to the interpretation of a policy, the member suffering the loss is given the benefit of the doubt. In this way sympathy can be expressed tangibly with only a slight expense to any one member.

The plan of these companies is to charge an assessment at the end of each year for the payment of losses sustained during that year. If there is any reserve, this is first used for the prompt payment of these losses. If more losses occur, money is borrowed to cover them soon after they occur.

Membership in these companies has been stable. The farmer-members felt that there was a definite service which could be performed, and they were able to withstand the competition of the older companies to which they were subjected during their early history. Their stability is shown by the fact that 135 of these companies have averaged forty years of active operation.

These companies have pursued definite, long-time business policies and practices which have proven sound. The business policies of these farmer-owned companies are substantially the same at the present time as those in force 70 years ago.



Color Combinations for Everyone's Clothes

By F. Beatrice Hunter

HOW often you ask, "What color is my color?" "I wonder whether I can wear this powder blue that seems to be popular this season?" "Will a camel's hair coat make me look washed-out?" "This dress looks so dark and dead for spring, what color can I combine with it to brighten it up?"

Where does one go for help in answering these questions? Some of us ask the salesperson who is showing us the new spring dresses. Some read the descriptions of clothes in the fashion magazines, some of us go to some friend whose taste in dress we think is good and appeal to her to solve our dress problems.

A great deal of help may be obtained from these sources. Some salespeople do know what color you can wear, but most of them do not it would seem. It is helpful to read descriptions of color schemes for dresses and hats in fashion magazines, it stimulates our imagination concerning clothes, but it probably does not tell us just what combination of color looks well with our hair, eyes and skins.

The friend who dresses well and always has interesting color schemes in her clothes undoubtedly has a gift for dressing. She has studied her own requirements carefully and knows to a nicety what a given color will do to her hair, but she probably has never studied you and your color needs, and she cannot make such a study in a minute or so, just when you ask her. Her advice may be good or it may not, depending upon her knowledge of facts about color harmony and her discriminating eye.

There are then, as I have suggested, certain facts about combining colors that everyone needs to know if they are to dress with satisfaction to themselves and to others. The ways of combining colors are four in number and are sometimes spoken of as harmonies.

The harmony which is found very often in clothes is the one known as the selftone harmony. The colors used in a selftone harmony are dark brown and a lighter brown, or "navy" blue and an "alice" blue, or dull green with a brighter green. That is any combination of light and dark tones of the same color, or bright and dull tones of the same color will look well. This type of color harmony is very restful and is becoming to most people.

Another kind of color harmony is one known as a neutral harmony accented. In this kind of a harmony the main color of the garment is either black, white or gray. With anyone of these neutral colors is used some bright color in a small amount as an accent. For example—with a black crêpe dress one may wear jade beads or small amounts of gold may be introduced in facings. A white flannel sports dress may have a very narrow bound edge of red on collar and front opening of its slipover blouse. With a gray pepper and salt tweed dress or suit may be worn a hat trimmed with quite a bright blue in flowers, ribbon, velvet, or something of the sort.

Still another kind of harmony is known as an analogous color harmony. Two, three, or more colors may be used in this color scheme, but each of the two or three colors must have one color in common. For example: blue, blue green and purple blue. All have the color blue in common. One often finds this color scheme in a dark blue wool dress with the green blue and purple blue used in embroidery at the neck and sleeves. A very satisfactory use of an analogous color harmony is found in evening dresses of transparent materials like chiffons or georgette crêpe. The main color of the dress may be orange worn over a silk slip of the same color and with a

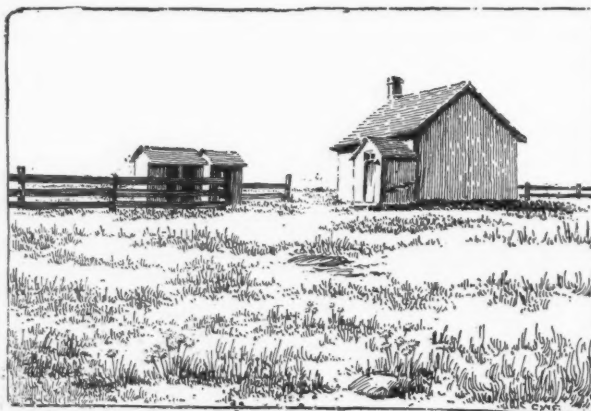
layer of yellow chiffon used over the orange in such a way that parts of the orange chiffon are left exposed. The common color in this case is yellow since orange is a red yellow.

The final way of combining colors is known as a complementary harmony. The colors of the spectrum when arranged in a circle fall opposite each other in the following way: yellow and blue purple, yellow green and purple, green and red purple, green blue and

red, blue and red yellow (orange). Colors which occur opposite each other may be combined to make a harmonious color scheme. For example: a blue linen dress may be combined with very small amounts of orange possibly by drawing threads out of the linen and pulling threads out of the linen and pulling threads of orange embroidery floss through the space left by the drawn thread. Very interesting color harmonies can be made by using these opposite colors. It is, however, the hardest color scheme to carry out successfully because the greatest amount of contrast is possible with opposite colors. Strong contrasts as a rule are to be avoided in clothes for the reason that contrasts of color call attention to themselves and detract from the wearer's face and personality. When these complementary colors are used one should be used in a large amount as the blue linen dress, while the other should be used as a very small touch as the threads of orange floss. If one wishes to use the second color in larger amounts it must be dulled, faded or "grayed." Bands or facings of sand-color linen might be used with the blue linen dress because the orange in that case has been dulled. One should take care still to have a predominating amount of blue. In using the complementary color harmony, one plans to have for the largest mass of color, the color which is the most becoming, using the opposite color for accent.

Now comes the question, "Of all these color schemes, what ones can I wear?" There are certain combinations of hair coloring, skin coloring, and eye coloring, which we class as types. For example, the pale blond, the florid blond, the pale brunette, the ruddy brunette, the red-haired person with brown eyes and brunette tones in the

(Continued on page 242)





The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

May, 1924

THE recent mild stir in farm and political circles over the passage of the Downing bill designed to make consolidation of rural schools optional in each community, having been temporarily terminated by the failure of a committee in the State Assembly to report favorably on the measure, we may again turn our faces to other phases of the educational problem in rural communities with a fair chance of securing a hearing. Among these "other phases" it might not be amiss to examine for a moment just what the annual school tax may buy for the children in the country. Here is what it bought in one community:

A high school in a community in a western state supported almost entirely by agriculture is giving only eight-tenths of one per cent of its teaching to agriculture. It is giving fourteen times as much of its effort to foreign languages as to agriculture. Yet this community will rise or fall according to the degree of intelligence brought to bear upon agricultural problems.

The country has been stirred from center to circumference since 1920 because of acute problems growing out of the agricultural situation. The best minds of the country have found the problems so complex that little agreement as to proper solution exists. Ought not the schools, especially in such communities as are primarily dependent upon agriculture, give a large part of their effort to training that will help directly in the solution of farm problems? Ought not the farmers themselves solve their own

problems? Can farmers ever be certain that proper measures are proposed when they originate from other than farm groups? Is your school so organized that a reasonable amount of effort is concerned with the solution of farm problems? If not, why not?

DESPITE the untiring efforts of those interested in seeing the School of Home Economics throw off its swaddling clothes and become a College of Home Economics, the Robinson Home Economics bill designed to make such a change possible, was sidetracked in the session of the State Legislature just finished. The opposition to the bill originated with, and centered about legislators who knew comparatively little about the situation and were laboring under the false impression that the establishment of a College of Home Economics would increase the appropriation necessary to carry on the work at Ithaca. As an actual fact no increase was, or would be, asked for or expected since the administrative officers of the proposed College would include only the staff already engaged in managing the affairs of the School. One of the main advantages to be derived from such an arrangement would be the added publicity given to a College of Home Economics over a School; another would be the advantage derived from making it in a measure a separate administrative unit from the College of Agriculture tho under the direction of the dean of that college.

THE dairymen of the State have lost a staunch and steady supporter, and the State Experiment Station at Geneva an efficient and valuable worker thru the death on April 19, in Kingston, N. Y., of George A. Smith, for twenty-four years chief of the dairy division at the Station.

Mr. Smith has long been recognized as one of the pioneer progressive workers in the dairy industry of the State. Starting as a cheesemaker in 1860, he worked his way steadily upwards until in 1898 he was called to fill the newly created position of dairy expert on the staff of the Experiment Station. In 1900 he was elected to the presidency of the New York State Dairymen's Association, which office he held for four years.

Owing to the wide reach of his activities in the State over so long a period of service, Mr. Smith had a personal acquaintance with individual farmers, particularly dairymen, to an extent experienced by few men. No one knew him but to respect him, and his safe, conservative advice on matters with which he was familiar was much in demand among his wide circle of friends. In all his ways he was quiet, composed, and unassuming, and he possessed to a marked degree that rare gift, a ready and a sympathetic understanding. His was a life of good fellowship and cooperation—an inspiration to all who knew him, and a worthy example for the industry to which he gave his all, to follow.



Former Student Notes



O. W. Smith wanted to know how much it cost me; "Perce" Dunn wondered why I didn't get closer to the camera; Eric Peabody suggested that I should have taken off my hat; and that darned "Dave" Cook, he's the freshest thing, he says that the title of the picture should be "The Poor Fish." That's the kind of friends I've got around here now, so you boys see that things haven't changed very much. It's the old story, the prophet with the long horns is usually a long way off. But I caught that fish myself, ladies, and I can lick any of the aforementioned scoffishes that will kindly come forward.

They told me that I could write a letter to my old students, and I guess I'll have to let it go at that. I've got things to worry about but I'm handling them all right.

—Old Prof. Everett

'74 Sp.—Benjamin Franklin Hallock lives at Lake Grove, New York, where he is engaged in farm garden-

ing. He says that his best crop is his three sons.

It is with pleasure that this magazine takes special notice of any real achievement by men whose success is due in some measure to their training in our college of agriculture. Three of the nineteen delegates to the International Institute of Agriculture which will hold its meeting at Rome, Italy, May 2-10, 1924, are Cornell men, two of whom have received degrees from the Agricultural College.

A. W. Gilbert '05, Ph.D., who is the Commissioner of agriculture of the State of Massachusetts, J. G. Lipman '01, Ph.D., Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, both of whom are former students of the College of Agriculture, and E. G. Nourse '06 A.B., chief of the agricultural economics section, and professor in that section, at the State College of Agriculture at Iowa, are the three Cornell men who have received the honor of appointment to this delegation. These appointments were made by the Department of State on the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

The Institute, which is the only international organization to which practically all countries belong, is attended only by recognized leaders of agriculture in the various countries of the world, and Cornell University, or more specifically the college of Agriculture, is proud to find some of her former students among the delegation sent from the United States.

'91 M.S.—Dr. Earl Barnes, who is a lecturer on educational topics, spoke before the Schoolmaster's Club of

Cincinnati on February 9. His subject was "Our New American Ideals."

'91 Ex.—James M. Drew is assistant in Agricultural Extension work in St. Paul, Minn. His address is 1307 Chelmsford St.

'92 Sp.—Irwin D. Aldrich is commissioner of immigration for the State of South Dakota. His address is Pierre, S. D.

'94 Sp.—Wilton E. Britton is Entomologist in the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven, Conn., and is also state entomologist. His residence is 296 McKinley Ave., New Haven.

'95 Sp.—Edwin P. Bishop is a general contractor. His address is 160 Fulton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

'96 Sp.—Harmin L. Beadle is a fruit grower at Cambridge, N. Y. He has a herd of holsteins as a side line.

'97 Sp.—Samuel M. Harrington is an attorney-at-law living at Dover, Delaware.

'00 Sp.—Henry H. Albertson is operating a fruit and general farm at Burlington, N. J. He is also secretary of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

'00 Sp.—Herbert C. Churchill is specializing in truck, dairy and poultry farming. He lives at Akron, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 3.

'00 B.S.—Professor Otto Hunziker, former bacteriologist at Cornell and head of the dairy department at Illinois, who is director of research and control work for the Blue Valley Creamery Co., was in Ithaca, April 14, to inspect the new dairy building.

'02 Sp.—Floyd S. Barlow is field secretary for the Ohio Guernsey Breeder's Association. His address is Wooster, O.

'02 W.C.—Harold F. Hubbs is doing some big hustling on his farm at Kirkville, N. Y. He has a herd of 46 purebred Holstein cattle which are making some very creditable butterfat records. He has also been carrying on fertilized experiments with potatoes and has had some very sat-

isfying results. Circulars from his Bellholm Farm state that he is producing and selling certified seed potatoes.

'02 Sp.—Philip S. Barto is examiner and in charge of secondary school relations for Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. His address is 5539 Beeler St.

'02 Sp.—Robert J. Dunlavy is the Supervising Veterinary Inspector at Klinck Packing Co., for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture. His address is 15 Tremaine Ave., Kenmore, N. Y. The government office is at Buffalo, N. Y.

'03 Sp.—Ernest P. Best is operating a fruit farm at Kinderhook, N. Y.

'03 Sp.—John Artemas Clark is superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Prince Edward Island, Canada. His address is Experimental Station R. R. 7, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

'03 Sp.—John W. Illston is inspector in charge, New York State Department Farms and Markets, Fourth Division, at Cortland, N. Y. Write him there.

'06 Sp.—Lowell B. Gable imports and breeds registered Guernsey cattle at Paoli, Pa.

'06 Sp.—Arthur S. Cotins is at present employed by the National Advertising Agency and is located at 16 Huntington Pl., New Hartford, N. Y. "Art" was with us only a very short time before he changed over to the Arts college in 1907.

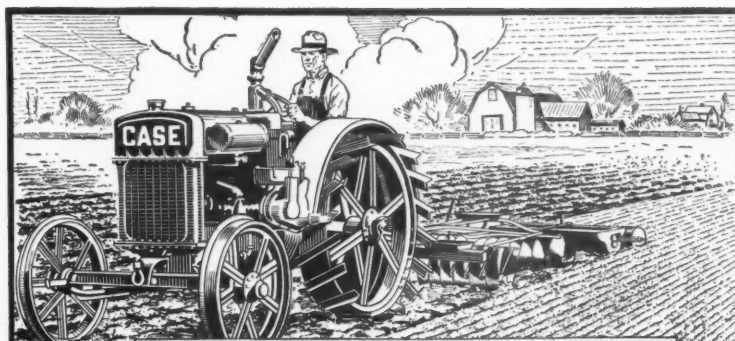
'06 Sp.—Arthur H. Knights is now stock clerk for the Harrocks Desk Company at Herkimer, N. Y. His address is 343 Gray St., Herkimer.

'06 Sp.—Ernest Kelly is in charge of the Market Milk Investigations, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He lives at The Cordova, Washington, D. C.

'07 Sp.—We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Shirley W. Foster on October 23, 1923. Mr. Foster has been in charge of the insecticide department of the General Chemical Co. on the Pacific coast. He was at one time connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, and has contributed much to the fruit-growing interests of the Pacific coast.

'07 Sp.—Robert E. Krathwohl is steward of the J. N. Adam Hospital, which is run in connection with a farm of 530 acres. His address is Perrysburg, N. Y.

'07 Sp.—George A. Allen is a salesman with the International Harvester Company of America. He lives in the



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'08 M.S.—C. E. Craig is now assistant professor of agronomy, State College, New Mexico, but intends to leave there soon for Otwell, Indiana.

'08 B.S.—Hing K. Fung is with the International Banking Corporation in Peking, China.

'08 Sp.—Mr. Charles Canby Darlington is a farmer and a contractor dealing in traction power supply. He

is living at Concordville, Delaware Co., Penna.

'08 W.C.—Jay F. Hayer is farming at Bainbridge, N. Y. Among other things he is trying lime and fertilizer experiments on alfalfa fields. He has a large herd of Holstein cattle.

'08 Sp.—J. Nelson Allison is traveling for the H. F. Mitchell Co. Seed House of Philadelphia. Mr. Nelson has been with this concern for fourteen years and specializes in the dif-



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JUST as machinery has taken the place of hand methods on the farm, so dynamite has replaced primitive methods for many farm activities.

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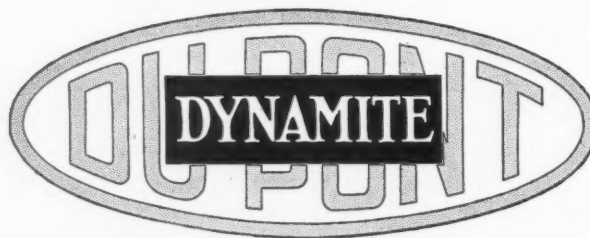
Various types of du Pont explosives are recommended for blowing stumps—Dumprite, Red Cross Extra Dynamite, and Pacific Stumping Powder (in the Northwest). The selection of the explosive depends upon the type of stump and character of the soil.

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ferent kinds of grasses used on golf courses.

'08 B.S.—Lewis A. Toan, formerly county agent in Monroe County, is now running a four hundred acre farm at Perry, N. Y. His principal crops are seed, grain and potatoes. He is also a director of the New York Seed Improvement Ass'n.

'08 B.S.A.—W. H. Alderman is

doing college and experiment station work at the University of Minnesota. He is chief of the division of Horticulture. His address is 1380 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

'09 B.S.A.—Ernest L. Baker is a member of the staff of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

'10 Sp.—Lyle B. Edwards of

Windsor, N. Y., is raising pure bred Holsteins. Among other things he is manufacturing bushel crates.

'10 Sp.—Glenn E. Boutwell is farming at Cherry Creek, N. Y.

'11 B.S.A.—Alvin K. Rothenberger has been county agent for Montgomery County, Pa., from 1912 to January 1, 1924. Since the first of the year he has been giving his entire attention to a farm which he has purchased in the same county. He is raising a general line of crops, and also about 2,000 chicks each year. He expects to make some records on his 18 head of purebred Holstein cattle. He is putting in many improvements and will have a very up-to-date place before long. Address him at Lansdale, Pa.

'11 Sp.—Clair C. Bennett is running a general farm, including stock and poultry, at Phelps, N. Y.

'11 B.S.A.—Harley C. Wheaton is associated with the firm of Lee and Wheaton at 648 Miners Bank Building, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

'12 Sp.—Frank F. Black is working a farm at Modena, Ulster County, N. Y.

'12 B.S.A., '18 M.S.A.—Eugene C. Auchter, head of the Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland, represented the United States at the annual meeting of the Canadian Horticultural Society on February 27 to 29. During the last ten years he has done considerable research work in fruit; and in recognition of it, the American Society for the Advancement of Science recently elected him a member.

'12 Sp.—F. Earl Barnhill is regional supervisor of the American Fruits Growers, Inc., at Wenatchee, Washington. Write him there.

'12 B.S.A.—Edwin P. Smith has been at various places since graduation. He was farm manager in Orange County from 1912 to 1915, and Chenango County agent, 1915 to 1919. Since then he has been working his own 234-acre farm at Sherburne, N. Y., specializing in purebred Holstein cattle.

'12 B.S.—Theodore M. Hunt is with the Bankers Trust Company at 16 Wall Street, New York City.

'13 Sp.—The local representative for the G. L. F. feeds and fertilizers at Atlanta, N. Y., is Harry C. Ardell who is also working his own farm in connection with the agency business.

'13 B.S., '23 M.S.A.—R. H. Denman is agricultural engineer of the Essex County Agricultural School. His address is Hathorne, Mass.

'13 Sp.—Ellen L. Bower, of Trumansburg, is teaching the elementary

Of First Importance to the Undergraduate

who in a year or so will be milking his own cows, is the knowledge of a safe, productive and economical grain ration which he can mix himself in his own barn.

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grades at Newark, New Jersey. Her address is 33 Vernon Ave., Newark, N. J.

'13 B.S.—Leslie S. Ace is running his own large dairy farm two miles from the city limits of Richmond, Virginia.

'13 Sp.—Howard C. Ballard is acting superintendent of the Tully farms at Tully, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Bruce P. Jones of Hall, New York, is president of the New York Seed Improvement Co-Operative Association, Inc., recently been organized, but has bright hopes for success under the direction of Mr. Jones.

'13 Sp.—George W. Crosby is running his farm at Penn Yan, N. Y. He raises fruit, specializing in grapes.

'13 Sp.—Ralph M. Cooper is plant executive of the United States Lace Curtain Mills at Kingston, N. Y. Write him care of U. S. Lace Curtain Mills, Kingston, N. Y.

'13 Sp.—Stephen William Barnes is a dairyman at Ithaca, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 3.

'13 Sp.—Harry L. Page is manager of a 325-acre farm and a herd of

150 purebred guernseys. His address is Rollwood Farm, Guilford, Conn.

'14 Sp.—W. E. Davis is farm superintendent for the C. G. Meaker Company, Inc., of Auburn. His address is R. D. No. 2, Auburn, N. Y.

'14 Sp.—Andrew H. Craig is running his own farm at Rome, N. Y. He is breeding pure bred dairy cattle and is retailing milk and cream directly from his farm to the city trade.

'14 Sp.—Virgil A. Lewis is vice-president of the Grand Ave. Bank of St. Louis, Mo. His home is 5474 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

'14 Sp.—Harrison F. C. Bostwick is farming a 360-acre farm at Waits, Tioga County, N. Y. Pure bred holsteins, sheep and potatoes keep him busy.

'14 Sp.—Glenn A. Blanchard is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school at Pulaski, N. Y.

'14 Sp.—Paul G. Bass is a landscape architect for Holm and Olson, Inc., 22-24 West 5th St., St. Paul, Minn. His residence is 1946 Berkley Ave., St. Paul.

'14 B.S.—Garnet W. Forster is a

professor of farm management at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

'15 Sp.—L. T. Lyon is assistant sales manager for the Montour Collieries Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. His address is 206 Orchard Place, Edgeworth, Sewickly, Pa.

'15 B.S.—Martha A. Whitworth is connected with the Cleveland Natural History Museum on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

'15 Sp.—Leon L. Allen is superintendent of the farm and vocation camp for R. H. Macy and Co., of New York. His address is Burlingham, Sullivan County, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Victor H. Fies is now professor of horticulture at Purdue University. He is living at 450 Littleton St., Lafayette.

'16 Sp.—Clara L. Doetsch is teaching Domestic Art in School 73, Buffalo, N. Y. She lives at 51 Holland Place.

'16 Ex.—Walter Emerick is the owner and operator of a trout hatchery on the Sand Creek Road, West Albany, N. Y. In connection with the hatchery he is working a farm of considerable size besides being actively engaged in the social affairs of the community.

'16 B.S.—Roland S. Baker, formerly Kansas City representative of the Corporation Trust Company of New York, has been transferred to Detroit, Michigan, as its representative in that city.

'16 Sp.—Victor B. Dold is now assistant credit manager of the Pennzoil Co. at the Buffalo office. From the time he left school till June, 1923. Mr. Dold was the proprietor of the Viktor Dold Provision Company, which produced cooked and smoked meats, and sausage. His address is 748 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'17 B.S.; '21 Ph.D.—Lawrence J. Norton is in the College of Commerce at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

'17 Sp.—Kenneth T. Allan is principal of White River Jet. High School. He has been teaching school since he left Cornell except for one year when he was a County Club Leader.

'17 B.S.—John W. Wetz, Jr., is selling scientific instruments for the Christian Becker Co., New York.

'17 Sp.—J. Walton Bolgiano is farming at Cockeysville, Maryland.

'17 W.C.—M. B. Ireland is in partnership with his father on a 255-acre farm at Bainbridge, N. Y. They are raising the usual cash crops in connection with their herd of 43 head of Holstein cattle. They also keep about 375 S. C. White Leghorn hens.

Could Grandmother Be Wrong?

Grandmother was proud of her spotless milk pails and her shining cream pans. Grandmother, too, was very proud of her cleaning methods which she believed fully protected the flavor and quality of milk or milk products subsequently placed in the supposedly clean utensils.

But just as former methods of milk handling have been displaced by the cream separator, so too have former dairy cleaning methods been discarded. It is now recognized that the supposed cleanliness gained from lye, sal soda, soap, or soap powders does not and can not give complete sanitary protection to milk and milk products.

Consequently, the modern dairy cleaner

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*Sixth of a series of discussions concerning
the Wyandotte Products*
The Cleaner that Cleans Clean



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'17 Sp.—Miss Lola Anderson is a landscape architect in Kingsport, Tenn.

'17 B.S.—“Hank” Allanson, who is with the Bureau of Plant Industry, has moved to 117 Maple Ave., Takoma Park, D. C.

'17 Sp.—Bourke H. Bayless is assistant cashier of the National Bank at Claremore, Oklahoma.

'18 Sp.—James M. Ellison is at “Springfield” Heathsville, Va., and is connected with the High School at that place.

'18 Ex.—John Sexton, “Jack” Shanley, who has the distinction of being the only alumnus of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, and who is now the principal of the Franklin K. Lane School, Nenana, Alaska, has published a pamphlet on “The special necessity for correct English in Alaska Schools.”

'18 Sp.—William P. Alexander is an instructor in botany and biology at the Hayes School of Natural Sciences, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. He is residing at 1046 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Hollis V. Warner is raising “Warner’s Famous Long Island Ducks” at Riverhead, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have a daughter, Betty, born last May.

'18 B.S.; '20 M.F.—Perkins Coville is teaching forestry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

'19 Sp.—Howard J. Hammond is operating a dairy and poultry farm at R. D. No. 2, Corry, Pa.

'19 B.S., '21 M.F.—Frank Lee, “Spuds” DuMond, formerly an assistant extension instructor in Forestry holds since October 1st the position of Curator of Education at the Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan. His job consists of giving and preparing lectures with slides which he has made himself. The lectures are on subjects of natural history and are especially meant for school children above the 4th grade.

'19 B.S.—James G. Pritchard, Jr., has the Dodge Brothers Automobile Sales Agency at Interlaken. His address is Box No. 150.

'20 Sp.—Harold D. Farnsworth is foreman on the Shaler Tract Farm on the southern shore of Great Sodus Bay. It is a tract of 1,670 acres devoted to fruit and general farming. He is father of a little girl, Edna Margaret, born on February 28, 1924. His address is Alton, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—E. B. Stone is teaching Agriculture in the High School at Baltimore, Ohio. In addition he is spending much of his time in lecturing to groups of farmers on various topics connected with their work.

'20 B.S.—Louis Edward Smith was married to Miss Susan Everard on April 14th at Louisville, Kentucky.

'20 B.S.—Reid Travis has been appointed manager of the Dairymen’s League with a plant situated at Wilkesbarre, Pa. His friends will be interested to know that his brother, Lafe, is at the present time rowing on the heavy varsity crew.

'21 B.S.—Walter J. Dockerill is connected with the Harnden-Cramer Coal Company at 150 Nassau Street, New York.

'21 B.S.—Miles W. Fry is farming at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In addition to twenty acres of tobacco, Fry raises about 120 acres of general crops, corn, wheat, and hay, and keeps a herd of Duroc Jersey hogs.

'21 B.S.—Alfred M. Watson has been awarded an exchange fellowship for study in Belgium.

'21 B.S.—On September 14, 1923, Eugene T. Drake was married to Miss Margaret L. Parsons of Butte, Montana. He received an M.S. degree from the university of Wisconsin in June, 1923. He is now an instructor in the Department of Biology at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota.

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'22 B.S.—Murray Wigsten and Edna Cornelius of Ithaca were married on Saturday, April 12, at the First Baptist Church, Ithaca, N. Y.

'22 B. S.—Irving J. Call has been working in the Farm Management Department since February. "Irv" went west in the "old flyver" after graduating but being an Easterner had to come back.

'23 Ex.—Joseph D. Brown is growing citrus fruits in California. His address is 412 S. Los Robles, Pasadena, Calif.

'24 B.S.—Elizabeth T. Peters and James A. Bizzel, '03 Ph.D., professor of agronomy, were married on April 15. They will spend their honeymoon touring the southern states, and on their return will live at 811 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Color Combinations of Everyone's Clothes

(Continued from page 234)

skin, the red-haired person with blue eyes and a fair skin, the white-haired person with brown eyes and brunette skin, and the white-haired person with blue eyes and fair skin.

The brunette types have skins containing the red yellow and yellow tones with shadows showing a brownish cast.

The warm blond types have skins containing the red yellow and yellow

tones with shadows showing a brownish cast.

The cool blond types have skins containing the blue red or rose and bluish colorings with skin shadows showing a bluish gray or even purple cast. For those of us who do not fit into any of the types mentioned, and there will be many of us who do not, it becomes necessary for us to decide which is our most striking characteristic of coloring and then experiment with the colors recommended for the type who has that coloring feature. For example, the person with fair skin, very dark hair and blue eyes is a mixed type. She needs to decide whether she wants to dress to emphasize her hair or her skin or her eyes. She will need to try colors recommended for types with her skin coloring, for those with her eye coloring, for those with her hair coloring. And then will be able to build up her own rules for becoming colors. The following list of colors becoming to the types mentioned is taken from "Principles of Clothing Selection" by Buttrick. The suggestions given in this list have been tried out with many individuals and seem to me to be quite reliable. In using any such list, however, it is necessary always to remember that experimentation is always necessary and exceptions very often must be made.

Colors Becoming to Pale Blond

White—becoming in all textures. Black—small quantities in combination with white or color; large masses of transparent material fairly good.

Gray—light gray best.

Brown—to be avoided except in small color. Very light, dull brown, like écreu, sand, etc., good because dull enough to enhance the hair by analogy and the eyes by contrast without unduly bringing out the purple in the skin.

Yellow—only light, pinkish yellow good. Bright yellow brings out purple in the skin unpleasantly.

Red—fair. Dulled, rose-reds better than orange reds.

Pink—rose-pinks good. Pale, yellow-pinks, fair; deep yellow-pinks to be avoided.

Purple—sometimes makes the skin look very pale.

Blue—good because it enhances the color of the hair and eyes. Dull blue better than bright blue. Very bright blue-green makes the cheeks look pinker.

Green—good because it brings out pink in the skin.

Blue-greens better than yellow-greens because more nearly complementary to the rose-pinks of the skin.

Colors Becoming to the Florid Blond
White—blue-white, pure, and cream-white good in all textures.

Black—good in all textures.

Gray—blue-gray and neutral tones good; brown-gray such as taupe, to be avoided.

Brown—to be avoided because it makes the complexion appear dull and emphasizes skin shadows. Very light, dull brown, such as sand or pongee, fair.

(Continued on page 250)

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culture, Ithaca, N. Y.

STUDENTS ENJOY THEMSELVES AT AG ASSOCIATION HOP

Long-Awaited Spring Dance Chases Away Old Man Trouble

For the last two years the evening of April 17 has been a big night for the Ag students. This year it came suddenly upon most of us, the placards being posted only three or four days in advance. The second Ag Association dance of the year was held as planned in the Old Armory on this seemingly popular evening.

It was the peppiest dance the "Agrics" have pulled in a long while. By nine-thirty the hall was filled with men, women, and merriment. By ten-thirty there were twice as many men and lots more merriment.

Blackmore's orchestra is to be commended for the snappiness of the music, which was an outstanding feature of the dance. "Them jazz warriors" sure wielded a wicked tomtom. The music seemed to have considerable attraction; in fact, its magnetic qualities affected not only Ag students, but the dance hounds from the other colleges felt the urge to drop in and prance awhile. "If they won't let you through the door, use the windows," was the slogan. These "boat club snakes" wriggled off some mean mileage records in their "gum dipped balloons."

Punch Galore

There was plenty of refreshing punch to keep the partakers well oiled and in jubilant spirits. Close watch was kept on the supply and the complete disappearance of the punch avoided. The committee remembered the disastrous occurrence which happened at the last Ag hop. In fact, we understand that the punch which remained after the thirst of the "hoppers" had been quenched was graciously given to a certain person who wishes his name kept secret for obvious reasons. He says that after keeping it in storage for awhile its qualities are so much improved that he can double his money by reselling the "cured punch." We are all for curing the punch before serving it, when the next dance is staged.

Dance Well Conducted

"Dink" Wickham '24 and Marian Roberts '24 managed things, and much credit is due them for the rousing success of the dance.

The presence of Dean and Mrs. A. R. Mann and Professor and Mrs. John Bentley as chaperones added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Everyone who attended heartily approved a more frequent occurrence of these pleasant affairs, while many Agries hoped that they would be more widely advertised among the Ag and Domecon students themselves, thus insuring a peppier "Ag" affair.

PHI KAPPA PHI

William Jesse Baird
Sherman Chancey Bishop
Shukri Hussein
James Edward Knott
Walter Van Price
Myers Peter Rasmussen
Harry Albert Ross
Donald Stuart Weich

PI LAMBDA THETA

Elva T. Campbell '24
Charlotte B. Hopkins '25

BURRITT LEAVES EXTENSION RETURNS TO FARM AT HILTON

Vice Director of Extension Since 1917 Succeeded by Professor R. H. Wheeler

Professor M. C. Burritt '08, director of extension work in the College of Agriculture, is on sabbatic leave which will continue until next June, when he will officially sever his connection with the university.

Professor Burritt graduated from Cornell in 1908. Early in 1914 he returned to Cornell as state leader of county agricultural agents. In that year he organized the Farm Bureaus on the present basis, and in 1917 he accepted the position of vice-director of extension work. Professor Burritt has contemplated leaving his position here for several years, but has delayed the final move several times upon urgent pleading by the faculty.

Professor R. H. Wheeler is now acting director of extension, succeeding Professor Burritt who is now on his fruit farm near Hilton.

AG PROFS TO GET EXPERIENCE IN TELLING BEDTIME STORIES

Cornellians, tune in on WGY at seven fifteen on May 12 and listen to Professor G. F. Warren of the farm management department discuss "Farm Prices." Also plan to hear Professor M. V. Atwood of the extension teaching department on May 26, when he will speak on "What's the Matter With Agriculture?"

The extension department, in cooperation with the Farm Bureau Federation, has made arrangements with the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady to broadcast a special program on the second and last Monday evening of each month. Negotiations are pending with the Eastman station at Rochester for a program to be broadcast from that station on the first and third Monday evening of each month.

AGRICULTURISTS BANQUET AT RISLEY DINING ROOM

Annual Event Equals Former Programs—Keeps All Awake—???

The twenty-fourth annual agricultural banquet was held in the Risley dining room on Thursday evening, March 27, 1924. There were 110 loyal agriculturists present to start the banquet off by singing the Alma Mater. Following this H. T. Buckman '24, as toastmaster of the occasion, introduced "the only living jungle quartet in captivity," consisting of G. B. Webber '25, N. G. Bump '25, W. K. Webber '25, and W. B. MacMillan, grad. It was unanimously reported that the quartet lived up to its reputation.

Thatcher Talks

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Stations, gave the principal address of the evening. He discussed "Government Land Regulation," and favored the development of the land under the United States Department of Agriculture and further proportioned under the department of forestry.

Professor R. M. Adams counteracted this serious discussion with his "Rude Rural Rhymes" and left the audience in a pleasing state of mind for Miss C. Griminger '24, who briefly traced the history of Cornell songs and the part played by the Agricultural Association in producing them. She ended with a plea for a greater interest in Cornell songs.

Dean Mann Awards Shingles

Dean A. R. Mann concluded the list of speakers by urging a fuller cooperation of capitalist, labor, and agriculture. Following this he presented the College shingles to those who had represented the College in athletics during the year. The banquet closed with the singing of the Evening Song.

DAIRY DEPARTM'T PURCHASES SOME FAST WORKING MACHINES

Speed and accuracy is the motto of the dairy department in purchasing new machinery. Their new centrifuge has a maximum speed of forty thousand revolutions per minute, and will throw everything out of milk from straw to microbes. A new machine for determining the freezing point of liquids has recently been installed. It has an attached thermometer that registers changes in temperature to the accuracy of one one-thousandth of a degree Centigrade. With new machines like these constantly coming in, the equipment of the new dairy building will soon rank with the best in the country.

CORNELL TO BE REPRESENTED AT WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Professor Heuser Goes to Europe to Get Latest Dope on Chickens

Professor G. F. Heuser sailed for Spain on April 26 to attend the Second World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Barcelona from May 10 to 18. Thirty countries will be represented.

The College of Agriculture will exhibit a comprehensive display on judging for egg production and on artificial illumination. The United States national committee will send ninety birds and a collective educational exhibit made up of units from eleven different states.

The congresses were started at the Hague in September, 1921, by the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, of which Professor Heuser is secretary and treasurer. At that time Professor James E. Rice left the poultry department to its own fate while he took a trip over to Holland to help make the show a success.

These world-wide meetings are divided into two parts—educational exhibits and displays of the best birds and poultry equipment, and deliberations at which papers are read and the different problems of the poultry industry are discussed. The decisions made during these discussions are submitted to the represented governments.

POWELL PREPARES NEW CHART VALUABLE AID TO POULTRYMEN

Professor H. C. Powell of the department of poultry husbandry is preparing a chart showing the total receipts of poultry products for 1923 in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York. The United States Department of Agriculture is furnishing the statistics for the work. This report is expected to be a material help to the poultrymen as it gives a fair indication of the trend of the market for the ensuing winter—the time of greatest returns to the producer. This chart will be completed in the very near future and will be duly published.

HUSKY AG CREWMEN INTEND TO REPEAT FORMER VICTORIES

The college crews started work immediately after vacation and are now rowing on the inlet every other day. The Ag College boasts of 20 husky oarsmen and 3 coxswains, including "Bill" Gaige, stroke, and "Stubby" Spahn, coxswain, both of whom have been on Ag college crews for the last two years. "Bill" Gaige and J. E. Fraizer have had experience on the varsity squad. The tentative line-up of the first boat is as follows: Bow, D. A. Field '27; (2) "Hank" Arnold '24; (3) C. N. Abbey '24; (4) W. E. Loomis, grad; (5) H. R. Makuen '25; (6) E. A. Reckhow '27; (7) J. E. Fraizer '26; Stroke "Bill" Gaige '25; Coxswain "Stubby" Spahn '25. The

prospects for the year are fair and by request the crew will repeat and make it four in a row for the Ag crew.

PROFS' PRANKS

Dr. J. M. Sherman of the dairy department, Professor E. S. Savage, and Professor L. A. Maynard attended the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Washington, D. C., April 22-25. Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York Experiment Stations, gave two addresses.

Professor R. A. Emerson of the department of plant breeding, who is traveling in South America searching for a new kind of corn, reports that he has discovered a new kind of oats, which he has shipped to the College. He expects to return on July 1.

Professor W. H. Chandler, formerly of the pomology department, who left Cornell last July, will return to Ithaca for a few weeks to look after experiments which he started here last spring. He is now professor of pomology at the University of California.

Professor G. H. Collingwood of the forestry department is still with the States Relation Service at Washington. He will be there until the latter part of the summer when he is expected to return to Ithaca and take charge of the extension work here.

Professor J. A. Bizzell, of the department of soil technology, and Miss Elizabeth Peters '23 of Ithaca were married April 15. They are spending their honeymoon touring the southern states, and on their return will reside at 811 East State Street.

Professor L. A. Maynard of the animal husbandry department has been appointed chairman of the committee in charge of publicity and obtaining candidates to attend the citizens' military training camps from Tompkins County.

Dr. H. C. Jackson, assistant professor of dairy industry, in charge of condensed and powdered milk, is leaving to take up a position with the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We are glad to learn that Professor E. L. Worthen of the agronomy department is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism which came upon him the first of March.

Professor E. L. Worthen, extension professor of soil technology, has been confined to his home because of illness since early in March, but is much better now.

Professor Montgomery Robinson of the extension department is on sabbatic leave. He is studying economics and sociology at Harvard.

LOCOMOTIVE AND AUTOMOBILE MEET AT RAILROAD CROSSING

Professor Meek Narrowly Escapes Accident in the Berkshires

A locomotive plunged through the blackness of the night. Suddenly came a crashing and screeching of brakes, and like a huge panting dragon the train came gradually to a stop.

A few feet ahead the searchlight disclosed an automobile, a gray Buick roadster, across the tracks, and beside it a man who had a few moments before been calmly awaiting the seemingly inevitable crash.

The engineer and fireman rushed from the locomotive to help move the car from the tracks.

A COUNTRYMAN reporter, who was bumming his way home for Easter vacation, crawled out of an empty freight car, and always hot on the trail of news, hurried to the scene of action. There, to his great surprise, he beheld—none other than Professor Howard B. Meek, director of the Cornell course in hotel management.

Professor Meek explained that he was going to Boston, and while climbing one of the muddy Berkshire hills, unfortunately stalled his car on the railroad crossing.

"But I was not a bit worried," declared Professor Meek, "the car was insured."

DOMECON BILL IS KILLED—DIES WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

The bill to designate the School of Home Economics as a college failed to pass in the final session of the Senate.

The bill providing \$300,000 for a new horticultural building at the Geneva Experiment Station was vetoed by the governor.

In the recent session the Senate passed the junior extension bill providing state aid for junior extension work. This bill provides \$600 for each county, placing junior extension work on the same basis as farm and home bureau work.

EDNA MAE IS A BOUNCER LITTLE MOTHERS ARE PROUD

Edna Mae Domecon, the domecon baby, was eleven months old April 15. She weighed twenty pounds and five ounces, and is the snappiest baby domecon has ever had. Her smile and kewpie curl would melt a heart of stone. Right now she boasts two teeth, and will soon have two more. She coos beautifully, winks, and creeps. She leaves this spring, graduating, as it were, leaving many happy memories with her little mothers, the senior girls in home economics, who are very proud of her.

ANOTHER KNOT

"Bill" Norman '23 and "Dot" Weaver '25 recently announced their engagement to their many friends. "Bill" is manager of the Tompkins County Farm Bureau.

CATTELMEN SEE CINEMAS SHOWING LIFE OF THE JERSEY

Vote to Purchase a Music Box for New Rooms in An Hus

At the regular meeting Monday evening, April 14, the Round Up Club presented a Jersey movie to an enthusiastic gathering. The picture was loaned for the occasion by the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York City. Mr. Randolph, representing the same organization, gave a talk on the adaptability of the Jersey to all four sections of the northern hemisphere. Mr. Randolph has just returned from an extensive motor trip through the southeast and feels that there is an open field for northern college grads to step in and take charge of the many fine herds which have been built up due to the cotton slump. Mr. Randolph is endeavoring to establish county and state Jersey clubs to further the interest of the breed and breeder.

After the picture and talk, a short business meeting was held in which it was voted to purchase a victrola to liven up the meetings next fall, in anticipation of the college fixing up a room in the an hus building for the use of the club members. At the next meeting, the last of the year, a lunch will be served, after which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

LUMBERMEN HAVE MERRY TIME AT WOOD CUTTERS' BALL

The Forestry Club held its annual "wood cutters' ball" in the club rooms Thursday evening, April 17. Titus' orchestra supplied the harmonious strains to which the lumbermen glided and clogged to their heart's content. In spite of the competition of the Ag Association hop, the dance was a decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Knott, of the botany department, chaperoned the dance.

AN ENGAGING AFFAIR

Another bit of news of which we are aware is the announcement of the engagement of "Woods" Mather '24 and Miss Celia Miller of New York City. "Woods" incidentally obtained a position as poultry specialist in the extension department of the New Hampshire State College on the same trip. He will assume his new duties immediately following the close of the term.

AG WALKS TO VICTORY

Even though Ag lost the Intercollegiate Indoor Track Meet, its harriers led by Forschmiedt '25, garnered nine points in the mile walking race, which was the source of much amusement. Forschmiedt, who is the university champion walker, completed the mile in 8 minutes and 5 seconds.

AG "C" MEN

Merrill Luther Dake
Kenneth MacBain
William Baldwin Parshall
Richard Thomas Raymond
Malcolm Ernest Smith
Allen Knox Strong
Don Jay Wickham
Walter David Wright

HOWLETT RESIGNS POSITION ACCEPTS ANOTHER AT OHIO

The resignation of Freeman S. Howlett '21, instructor in the pomology department, has been accepted, to take effect May 1. He has already left for Ohio Experiment Station at Worchester, where he is doing research work in the technical problems of horticulture under the supervision of J. H. Gourley. He will return to Cornell next fall to get his Ph.D. degree. At the present time this vacancy has not been filled.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

L. A. Dalton, assistant professor in extension in the agronomy department is taking a four months' vacation at the University of Wisconsin doing graduate work in agricultural economics with Professor Ely, the father of agricultural economics in this country.

H. E. Babcock, former professor in marketing, is now general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange. Professor Babcock is president of the New York State Agricultural Society, which makes him an ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the University.

J. F. Booth, formerly commissioner of markets in Saskatchewan, Canada, is now giving a course in agricultural economics. He recently returned from a trip throughout the west, where he served on the Canadian wheat tariff commission.

During the month of April, Assistant Professor A. M. Goodman of the rural engineering department spent his vacation resting up and getting ready for his regular spring drainage work throughout the state. He will start May first.

One can hear the crack of bats on Alumni field any afternoon now as the Ag baseball team practices under the supervision of "Dink" Wickham. The prospects are good with several veterans back, and some lively games are assured.

Miss Frances A. Scudder '24 and Miss Ruth E. Clapp '25 attended the Omnicron Nu conclave held at Lincoln, Nebraska, during vacation. They were sent as delegates from the local chapter.

M. C. Mossop of Capetown, South Africa, has been appointed assistant professor in entomology to succeed Mr. M. E. Phillips, who resigned his position because of ill health.

INDIAN SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED ON STATE RESERVATIONS

Extension Professors Give Services; Cooperate With Farm and Home

The extension department, in cooperation with the farm and home bureaus of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Franklin Counties, is promoting a new phase in Indian educational work. For the first time in the history of this country farm schools have been held on the Indian reservations. Tonowanda, Tuscarora, Allegany, and St. Regis-Mohawk reservations have been the scene of these activities.

Professors J. H. Barron of the agronomy department, G. W. Peck of the pomology department, H. J. Metzger of the animal husbandry department, F. B. Wright of the rural engineering department, and Mr. W. G. Krum gave work in connection with their departments. Tuberculosis eradication was also stressed.

Former Cornell short course men had a major part in the arrangement and conduct of the schools. Community seed plots, operated by the Indians as a whole, will be conducted, and seed will be distributed for planting next year.

WHITE ROBIN VISITS CAMPUS PROFS AND STUDENTS PUZZLED

Students in genetics were very much interested in the robin which appeared on the campus several days ago. It was unusual in that it had, instead of the ordinary colored back, one whose feathers were practically all white. A lively discussion sprang up among the group following the bird whether or not it had fallen into a pot of white paint or was a case of true reversion.

Some frosh suggested that a little salt be applied to its tail so that it could be caught, since it might be a member—possibly a messenger—of the K. K. K.

FORESTERS BUSY THIS SPRING PLANTING YOUNG FORESTS

The members of the forestry department have outlined a busy spring season helping out with the reforestation program that was so successfully initiated last spring. The extension service of the forestry department, working in conjunction with the college, were then successful in establishing demonstrations in the majority of the counties of the state. This was done in cooperation with the New York State conservation commission.

ROUGH WEATHER AHEAD

Miss Lois Farmer entertained the domecon staff at breakfast on Easter morning at her home in The Circle. At this time it was disclosed that six of the staff are soon to venture on the stormy seas of matrimony.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. V May, 1924 No. 8

ON ENGLISH

Professor R. E. Torrey of the botany department of the Massachusetts Agriculture College quoted some typical examples of the poor English students use on examination papers. He clearly showed the awkwardness and ambiguity of the sentences used. The student did not seem to be able to express definitely and concisely what he wanted to say. Our professors have undoubtedly noticed the same among Cornell undergraduates, but they have criticised it very little. Yet it is worthy of the serious consideration of every student. A good solution for this problem would be for every individual to make a determined effort to use definite concrete English at all times. This will help not only the professors, but will also be of great value to the student himself. The first test of an educated man is his ability to express himself clearly in his native tongue. If this facility is not acquired at college it is doubtful if he ever will attain it. For this reason it behooves us to make a determined effort to correct this fault and to be more careful in our writing and speech.

ELECTIONS

Every year we hear someone complaining about the way the Agricultural Association runs this thing or does that thing. They do not like the way this get-to-gether is run or they do not like the music at that dance. Some want more meetings and parties and some want less. The association, now ably administered, struggles on and always aims to satisfy. But it cannot do this without the cooperation of every student. Around the hill we pride ourselves with our College association and the things that it accomplishes. Some do not—and here is their chance. The annual elections are but a few days hence. Put up the candidates who you think will do the things that need to be done. Everybody vote, but vote intelligent-

ly, don't just vote for a friend. It is easy to criticize after the thing is done, but often difficult to rectify.

THE AG BANQUET

The present system of holding the Ag banquet seems to have outgrown its usefulness. This year, with an Ag college registration of better than 1,100, there were 110 loyal agriculturists at the banquet. Why? This was due, in part at least, to the high price and corresponding lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students. Why is it that we cannot have a real Ag banquet on the Ag campus and at a price reasonable enough to insure a good representation of the students? Certainly, even domecon is large enough to accommodate a much larger gathering than was served at the banquet this year.

SPRING FEVER

Now that we are back from vacation, spring is really here and with it that lazy, easy-going feeling that steals over one. The warm sun is shining from a clear blue sky and the grass is growing greener day by day and all outdoor life comes out of its dormant stage to lend new life and beauty to the world. It is then that one had much rather play tennis, watch a baseball game, take a stroll on a moonlight night, or do nothing at all than to study. But, one must bear in mind that finals are only a few weeks away and that this is a case of the survival of the fittest and he who hesitates is lost.

OUR FARM

Who ever heard of an Ag college without a farm?

"Impossible," we say, yet how many of us know what is going on out on that fourteen hundred acre block which constitutes our university farm? Some warm sunny afternoon let's see if we can't get more knowledge and fun out of a tramp across our farm than we can out of a "bull session." There are things of interest out there for all of us, from the most wrapped up and enthusiastic biologist to the most practical among us. Anyway, it's our farm while we are here; let's make the most of it!

ATHLETICS

With the coming of spring there is a renewed activity in all Ag athletics. The Ag baseball, track, crew, and lacrosse squads are getting in their regular practice with the result that alumni field and the inlet are alive with athletes. This type of athletics enables many students who are not of varsity calibre to participate in the sport that they love best. It would seem that with their increasing importance and popularity they would warrant the services of at least one man who could devote all of his time to their development.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Scene—Ag Hop

First stag—"I say, Buddy, who is that blond baby over there?"

Second ditto—"Oh boy! Doesn't she cuddle wicked though? I hope to tell you, she's a 'con' woman."

First—"No kid! Who's the 'benny' she is giving the exhibition with?"

Second—"He? Oh, he's one of Dean Kimball's plumbers—nice, eh?"

First—"How about the one that just cut, know him?"

Second—"Yep! He helps hold up the pillars in front of Goldwin Smith."

First—"Gee, I'll say she's popular, do you know that one, too?"

Second—"Sure, he is chief dissector over in Stimson."

First—"Ye gods! And I thought this was an Ag hop!"

Flora is overweight. Of course everybody knows Flora, one of Mrs. Farrand's clever little dogs. She has begun a strenuous training doing an hour's roadwork daily and has confined herself to a strict diet of dog biscuit and water.

Washington married the widow and incidentally became wealthy. Moral: "Look before you leap."

Ag surgeons have a decided advantage over the Med students in being able to lop off a limb here and there with impunity. Still we note with interest the policy that the grounds department is carrying out in assisting our waving elms to have a more shapely form.

An appropriate title for one of our latest song hits might be "Why Didn't I Save Those Cuts, Why, Oh Why, Oh Why?" Of course if you haven't cut you can afford to sing the song in the regular way.

Rumor has it that the weather bureau men are quite adept at playing Mah Jong. Surprising? Not in the least! for aren't they playing with the winds most of the time anyhow?

It has been suggested that the Ag banquet next year be known as an "engaging affair," if one is to judge by the absence of "stags" at this year's banquet.

F. H. Peabody, stockman at the Ag barns, announces that since he has his bulls worked down, three of them pump the water for all the cattle, sheep, and hogs at the barns.

"No, Rhu—barb—soils is not as dirty a course as it might seem."



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TOPCOATS

—for fairday smartness
and for shower shelter

THESE are everyday, all weather topcoats, keyed to this Spring's new style departures. Fine, imported fabrics that are rain-proofed. They're new English models, fashioned up "to the King's taste."

Very Fine Ones; \$35
Even Still Finer Ones; \$45

Buttrick & Frawley

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE PUBLIC MARKET

The fact that we know just how to handle meats in a scientific manner;

The fact that we have the finest refrigeration;

The fact that we sell only the choicest meats at the fairest prices, should attract your immediate attention to this market.

Fraternity Stewards come in and let us assist you

Secure perfect satisfaction on the meat end of your food problems

WILLIAM KNIGHT
115 North Aurora Street

To Graduates and Undergraduates

When looking for that farm it is well to give Chester Co., Penna., due consideration.

Fertile land, well adapted for dairy, stock-breeding, poultry, etc., is available at \$50 and upwards in acreages up to 250.

The principal reasons for most of these farms to be offered for sale is "That there is no one to follow in dad's footsteps."

Tell us what you want and if it is on the market will locate it for you—being of an allied profession we would like each and every one of these farms to be tilled by progressive men.

If any farm is not a business proposition our policy is "Hands Off."

Let us hear from you. A two-cent stamp may put you in touch with a farm that is just what you have been dreaming about.

Richard P. Head, V. M. D.
Malvern, Chester Co., Penna.

Color Combinations for Everyone's Clothes

(Continued from page 242)

Yellow—pale, dull, orange-yellow can be worn, especially under artificial light. Pure yellow to be avoided because it brings out the purple in the skin.

Red—rose-pinks good unless the personal coloring is very bright, then bright pinks make the skin seem coarse.

Purple—good in almost all values and chromas.

Blue—all blues good unless personal coloring is very bright, then bright green-blues make the skin appear coarse and red.

Green—good in all dull tones. Bright greens and yellow-greens make bright coloring seem coarse and heavy.

Color Becoming to the Pale Brunette

White—cream-white good in all textures.

Black—becoming in velvet and transparent materials.

Gray—makes this type appear sallow and ill. Taupe only can be worn.

Brown—very becoming, especially dull browns. Very bright brown makes the wearer look pale by contrast.

Yellow—all grayed tones of yellow and orange good.

Red—all dark orange-reds especially good. Henna very good.

Pink—yellow-pinks good; rose-pinks make this type appear sallow.

Purple—to be avoided because it

brings out yellow in the skin and makes it look sallow.

Blue—green-blues good.

Greens—very bright tones especially good because they add warmth and reddish color to the skin.

Color Becoming to the Ruddy Brunette

White—cream white good.

Black—especially good in lustrous material or velvet; best relieved with white or a little bright color.

Gray—only dark, brown-gray such as taupe, becoming. Light tones make the coloring look heavy.

Brown—all tones good.

Yellow—good, especially if it has orange tones.

Red—rich, deep, yellow-reds among the most becoming colors.

Pink—deep yellow-pinks good; purplish-pinks to be avoided.

Purple—to be avoided because it emphasizes shadows.

Blue—bright green-blues good. In light blues, only those having green tones are becoming.

Green—brown and yellow-greens of medium or dark tones good. Light green makes the complexion seem heavy and coarse.

Color Becoming to the Red-Haired Type

The red-haired woman whose eyes are blue and whose cheeks are rosy can wear almost all the colors that are becoming to the flord blond, and is chiefly concerned in enhancing to the utmost, the glory of her hair. She can use the following colors:

White—in all textures.

Black—in all textures.

Gray—except brown-grays.

Brown—except dull, light tones which need to be combined with blue, green, or cream next the face.

Yellow—pale, orange-yellow in transparent materials especially good under artificial light.

Red—is unbecoming.

Pink—only flesh tones becoming.

Purple—all tones of blue-purple good because they emphasize the color of the hair.

Blue—becoming because it brings out the color of the hair.

Green—all tones becoming except light yellow-green.

If the red-haired woman has brown eyes and brunette skin tones the following colors may be worn:

White—deep cream tones good, but bluish tones are not.

Black—good in combination with cream-white or color.

Gray—brown-grays good, but blue-grays to be avoided.

Brown—becoming in all tones.

Warm, orange-browns may be worn that are not becoming to any other type.

Yellow—all tones good, especially orange-yellow.

Red—orange-reds such as henna often especially good.

Pink—dull, orange-pinks sometimes becoming.

Purple—destroys the beauty of the natural coloring.

Blue—only green-blues becoming.

Green—all greens becoming.

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Kansas joins the movement

GOVERNOR Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, a practical farmer himself, realized that the increased use of electricity will lower farming costs, reduce the time required for handling crops, and lighten work in the dairy, barn and home.

He called a meeting on February 5, at Manhattan, Kansas. A group of farmers and engineers was organized to cooperate with the National Committee now studying farm electrification.

The organized groups of farmers in Kansas and other states are demonstrating the new uses to which electricity can be applied and establishing the principles on which a sound electrification policy must be based.

Governor Davis thus indorses the plan:—

"I have made an investigation of this movement and have every reason to believe that those who are backing it are sincere in their efforts to do something of a constructive nature looking to the betterment of the economic condition of the farmers of the country. I would like the Kansas group to work in harmony with the other state organizations to the end that we may get the benefit of all possible information on farm electrification."

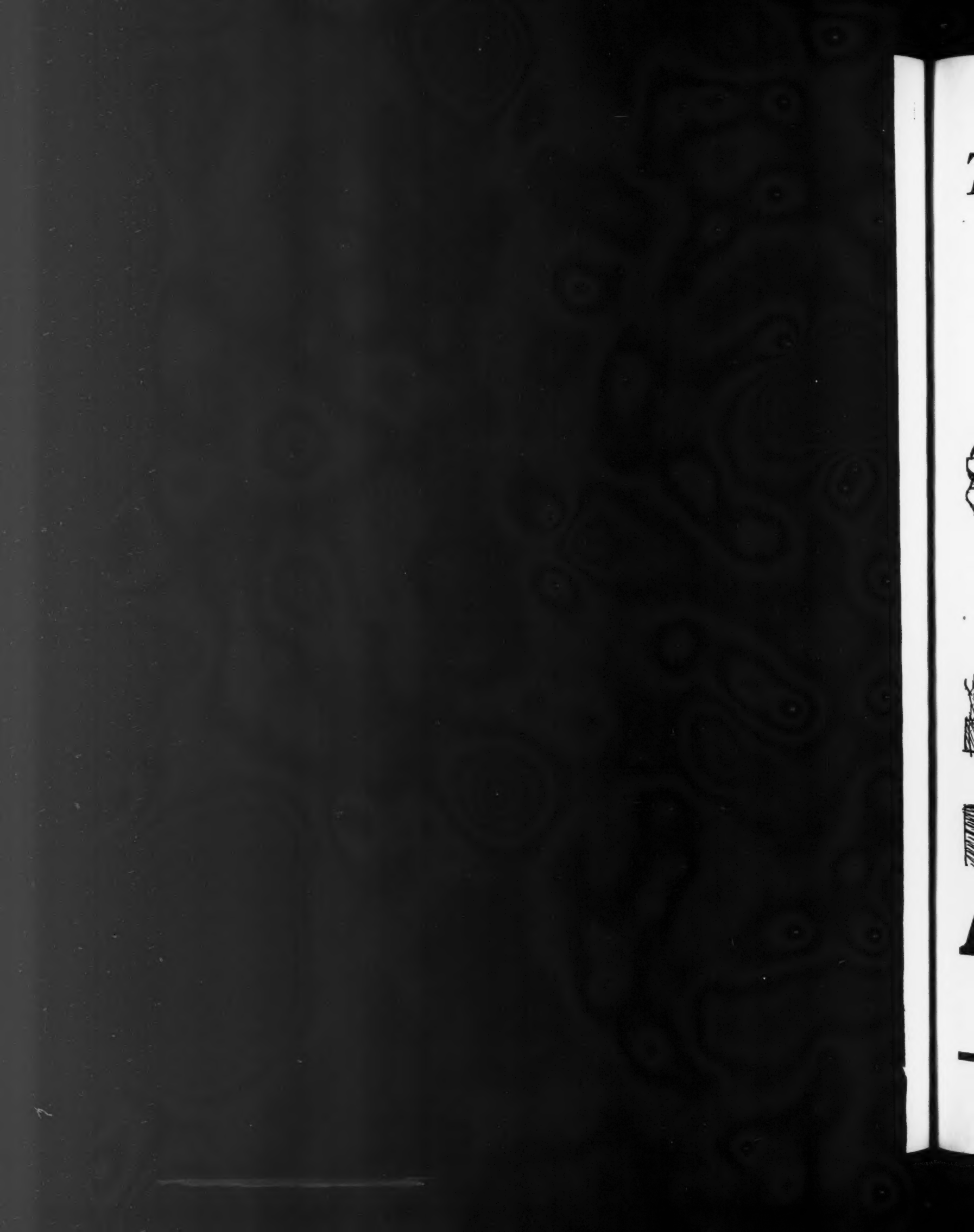
When the facts are gathered and interpreted farmers who are still dependent on animal and human labor will know how to utilize electricity profitably. And farmers who already receive electric service will learn how to make greater use of it.

The National Committee referred to by Governor Davis is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the National Committee. Read it and pass it along to your neighbor. It will be sent on request free of charge. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION





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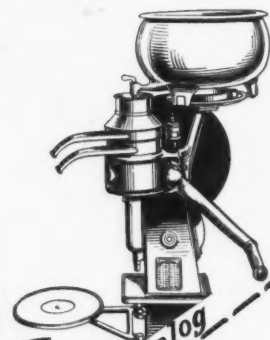
Cows and a New De Laval will give it

With a De Laval Cream Separator you harvest your crop twice a day instead of once a year, giving you a steady cash income. You also make more money from good cows and a De Laval than in any other way. Butter and butter-fat bring good prices. Skim-milk is splendid feed for calves, pigs and chickens, all of which bring in additional money. And a ton of butter-fat removes only 50 cents worth of soil fertility, while the feed required to produce it, if sold, would remove \$400 worth.

The New De Laval. The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration and causes it to run smoother, easier, and last longer. Also many other improvements and refinements.

Pays for itself. A new De Laval will not only bring you in a steady income, but will soon pay for itself. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

De Laval Milker. The De Laval Milker is now being used on thousands of farms and is giving wonderful satisfaction—soon pays for itself with ten or more cows.



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